# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

## With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

*PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.*


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## THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

THE little State of Porebunder, in Kattywar, has been made over to the temporary charge of a British officer. Gross misrule had, it is said, prevailed in the State ever since the return of the Rana from a pilgrimage to Benares as far back as 1867. "No civil trial of any sort had been held since the Chief's return, though many prisoners had been confined, and the country had been overrun by outlaws. There had been an increasing outcry from the surrounding States that all criminals found an asylum in Porebunder. In the case of Porebunder, the loyalty of the Rana has never been questioned; indeed, it is recognised that he possessed qualities which would be attractive in private life. But, as a ruler and administrator, the Rana is said to be as bad as possible, and it has become hopeless to expect that he would introduce any reforms, or willingly allow any to be introduced. The whole object of his administration has been, it is alleged, to extract as much as possible from his subjects, and to do as little as possible for them in return." It is a far cry from here to Kattywar and we have no means of judging how matters stand to justify intervention like this.

SIR M. E. Grant-Duff will embark in the homeward mail steamer from Bombay on the 8th instant. He will leave the steamer at Suez; he will then proceed to Cairo and from Cairo to Jerusalem. After a tour in the Holy Land, he will return to Europe, and proceed leisurely across the Continent, visiting several foreign statesmen and old friends by the way. Does his administration of Madras necessitate a pilgrimage to the Holy Land? Our Tirthas are effectual in washing off sin, but we never heard that the Holy Land had the same virtue.

IT is said that Mr. Gladstone would have already retired from political life, had he been successful in carrying out his Irish scheme. In writing to a correspondent, the ex-Premier takes occasion to remark; "I hold on to politics in the hope of possibly helping to settle the Irish question." Wonderful tenacity of purpose, and all honor to the Grand Old Man for it.

THE rumoured nomination of Lord Lytton to succeed Lord Lyons as the British ambassador at Paris, appears to be universally condemned. Lord Lyons is a tried diplomatist of great influence, possessing the respect of all classes of the French nation. It would seem very impolitic to fill his place by a nobleman like our late Viceroy, with so few solid qualities of the statesman. And as a English Paper justly remarks his Indian administration can scarcely be quoted in proof of his fitness for further employment in perhaps the highest and most responsible post that can be entrusted to any public man.

THE "Claimant" is apparently reduced to a state of great destitution. His wife is now singing at a local concert-hall in New York in order to provide her unhappy husband with sustenance. O, the freaks of fortune!

COLONEL Stanton devotes a portion of his annual report, just issued, to the opinions of the officers connected with the different railways on native drivers and shunters. On the E. I. Railway they have been employed in working goods and ballast trains on the several sections of the main line, as well as mail and mixed trains on the Gya State line, and mixed trains on all the branch lines of the undertaking, in lately assisting eight-hundred ton trains between Assansole and Gidhaur, and in working mixed trains between Sutna and Jubbulpore, "thus proving that the employment of this class of men is developing." No opinion is expressed as to the qualifications or quality of work of the native employes. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway the natives have given general satisfaction as shunters, but as drivers their progress is slow. A school was established at Phalera to teach them, but the running staff was so steadily employed during the year that it had no time for instruction. A subordinate has to work "twenty-four hours before he can get six hours' rest owing to a recent reduction of staff." This, by the way. The general result of the employment of native drivers, shunters and firemen on the late Punjab Northern was satisfactory, as it was on the Tirhoot line. On the Nothern Bengal State Railway, the Rungpore and Dinagepore branches and the Kaunia-Dharla line were worked entirely by native drivers, "who were all old enginemen and do their work well." The Locomotive Superintendent of the Nagpore-Chhattisgarh expresses the opinion that "the change has been favourable and economical," and on the Oudh and Rohikhund the natives are reported "to have given every satisfaction." There was an increase of 13 in the number of drivers employed on the G. I. P., and of 26 on the B. B. and C. I. On the Late Sind Punjab and Delhi, there are now 49 native drivers, against 3 in 1881, 10 in 1882, 30 in 1883, and 41 in 1884. There are now 65 European and 19 Eurasian drivers, but "no startling disturbance in the relative proportion must be expected until the native constituent has been allowed time to improve." The almost complete substitution of Indian for European labour is hinted at plainly enough here, and no doubt the policy should be applied to the administration of all lines.

TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

EVERY one has heard of English aristocratic cab proprietors. The latest idea is for their owners to drive them. A member of the St. James's Club—the most select after the Bachelor's in London—drove up to the club door the other day (says the *Manchester Guardian*) and took up any members who engaged him, charging the legal fare. He may be seen any afternoon in the West-end, driving one or other of his vehicles. He is certainly the wealthiest cab-driver in Europe, boasts the name of one of the oldest families in the south of England. Pressure of civilization, we presume, and much better than black legging on the turf.

THE Lahore paper disapproves of the appointment of the Duke of Connaught to the Bombay Command. It says:—"We cannot too earnestly deprecate any attempt to place him in a position for which his training and experience are alike deficient. The present is hardly the time for entrusting the command of a Presidency into the hands of an amateur—for, in spite of his many excellent soldierly qualities, His Royal Highness cannot well rank higher." A native paper breathing anything like this would be tabooed in no time.

A PETITION signed by over two thousand Madras Mahomedans has been sent to the Nizam of Hydrabad begging him to come to some amicable arrangement with his Minister. The following telegram to His Highness has preceded the petition: "Hyderabad being the only sovereignty of Mussulman pride in India, we have always watched anxiously its interests. The present dissensions between your Highness and the Minister bleed our hearts. We pray to be heard. The Minister has been gaining public esteem by walking in the footsteps of his illustrious and loyal father. We beseech your Highness's compassionate grace for forgiving his fault if, any. The Mussulman masses throughout are in painful anxiety for the minister. Your Highness's magnanimity will dawn a new era upon the Mussulmans. Various public representations to your Highness follow." Between the exhortations of his co-religionists and those of the Viceroy, the Nizam cannot be expected to have a most comfortable time of it. If His Highness does not take his Minister we fail to see how he can be forced to do so.

PREPARATIONS for the international Exhibition to be held in Paris in 1889 have already commenced.

THE *Tribune* quotes the following extract from some official notes of Sir Lepel Griffin:—"The second point to be considered is what share in the administration do we desire to give to the Natives? I think this can only be answered by saying that we should give them as little as we possibly can. I say this from conviction that we shall never be able to satisfy them. The British Government seems to me to be in the position of a guest leaving a great house with all the servants eagerly watching the movements of his hands towards his pocket, and his one thought, as it is that of the Government, is how little can I give them without appearing mean? In the first place, we can give them no appointments in which they would hold Executive control and authority over English officers. Secondly, we cannot place them in Executive charge of districts or divisions, as Deputy Commissioners or Commissioners. The reason is the same in both cases. English gentlemen, call it prejudice, pride of birth, or what you will, in spite of all argument, refuse to serve under Native superiors. The Government may threaten them with the loss of their appointments, and some men too poor or too embarrassed to be independent, may serve on such terms; but it would be a service which would be felt by every English officer as a degradation which would lower the tone of administration throughout India and would create a great and universal discontent in the English Civil Service. The effect on the people would be equally prejudicial. We hold India, a few thousands, in the midst of millions, by our ruling qualities, and not by those which are common to all enslaved races—the genius of serving well. We hold India for no sentimental reasons of its good, but for our own advantage, and for the glory of our country." Sir Lepel would do very well under Lord Lytton, now historic, whose confidential despatch about the Indian Civil Service reads very favourably with the above. Need we wonder that the 'Natives' have an instinctive dread of Sir Lepel?

WEDNESDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

A GERMAN physician states that he has seen two cases of virulent scarletina in which the infection had been transmitted through bank-notes. Millionaires beware!

THE question of the privilege of counsel for statements made during the conduct of a case is likely to be once again raised in an action in which Lord Clifton claims damages from Mr. Kemp, Q. C., for words uttered by him as advocate during the hearing of a case lately tried at Margate before the Sheriff of Kent. The Norton-Sullivan case has been enough for India.

SIR Roper Lethbridge M. P., is detained in Bombay by an unfortunate little accident that happened to Lady Lethbridge, who sprained her ankle shortly after arriving there and is under the care of Brigrade-Surgeon Langley. Sir Roper and lady Lethbridge will go on to Baroda, Hyderabad, Mysore Pondicherry, and Mrdras, *en route* for Calcutta, as soon as Lady Lethbridge is able to travel.

THE Emperor of Germany is subject to frequent attacks of somnolence, which, his physicians say, if allowed to last longer than is absolutely necessary to permit him rest, might result in death. Every two hours he is given soup or broth, and waked up by his attendants during the day. He is troubled with a weakness of the heart and ossification of the veins. Still he continues to work and supervise all things relating to the army.

A WORK has recently been published in Russia, which describes a visit paid to India, in the disguise of a native, by one Pashino, which is said to contain some interesting interviews with natives holding high office in Native States. There must be much of imagination in this.

IT has been practically settled that the Colonial Exhibition will be re-opened next June, as the "Temporary" India and Colonial Institute. The Queen will open it in person. The exhibitors at the present Exhibition will be invited to leave their exhibits intact.

THE BRITISH Government will annex Eastern Zululand, and recognise the establishment of a Boer Republic in Western Zululand under terms similar to the London Convention of 1884. The zulus lose, and the Boers gain.

TANTIA Bhil is reported to have once more appeared on the scene of his exploits. "This time he made use of a new stratagem to extort money. Attended by some of his followers he made away with a lad of a well-to-do Patel from a village called Baroor in the Khandwa district, sending word to his father that he could get back his son on a payment of three thousand rupees at the time and place named by him. The matter was reported to the police who, in company with some villagers, followed the dacoits. A skirmish ensued in which it is reported, one of the dacoits was shot dead. Tantia and his followers

THE revenue brought in by the Dog License amounted last year, for England and Scotland, to upwards of three hundred and forty-three thousand pounds (343,310*l*), the number of animals paying duty approaching a million—the precise figures being 915,494. In India the dogs would have been shot in the name of hydrophobia, but in India there is no dog tax.

THE SHANS have issued a proclamation urging the tribes to resist the British seizing the Ruby Mines. It is stated that two thousand Shans assembled at Sagadoung at the foot of the hill, and on the advance party approaching that place fired upon them. Two Goorkhas were wounded.

### THURSDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

A SOCIETY of ladies has been formed in St. Petersburg, the members of which bind themselves not to marry before twenty-five years of age. Every young lady wears as a token a little gold medallion, having on one side the initials of the wearer, and on the other the letters "G. A. E." Dewan Raghunath Rao should take a hint from this. By the way why, is he called Dewan? Is he Dewan to any body now, or is it a part of his name?

THE *Indian Spectator* says:—"We have had a visit from a young prodigy, Shatavdhani Kavi Shri Raichandra Ravji. inhabitant of Vavania, between Kutch and Morbi. Mr. Raichandra is a Bania by caste, a versifier by birth, and by birth also a *Shatavadhani*, that is one whose mnemonic powers will perform, we suppose, 100 different functions at one and the same time. He knows no other language but the Gujarati, and yet he can exercise his marvellous powers on sixteen different languages at one sitting."

A LONG and animated discussion took place on the 1st instant at the quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the wisdom of Great Britain continuing a policy of free trade. The advocates of a policy of retaliation submitted the following resolution:—"Having waited in vain more than forty years for other nations to follow England's free trade example, this Chamber thinks the time has now arrived to reconsider its position." The resolution was rejected by one vote only; there being twenty-one for and twenty-two against it. What is the import of the resolution? India lost her Cotton duty proceeds by the 'Free Trade' cry and will she regain them if the Chamber "reconsider the position?"

THE report on the prospects of Rice Crop in Burmah for 1886 is as follows:—"The estimated area under rice is practically unaltered, the present estimate showing a total increase of 681 acres over last month's figures. The weather has been seasonable in most districts, but more rain was required in Prome and has since fallen, doing much good to the crops on the high lands. In each of the three districts of Henthawaddy, Tharrawaddy, and Tnongwa some 23,000 acres have been destroyed by floods. Prospects of crops are reported as generally very good."

SAYS a contemporary:—"Distress in the Central Provinces is gnawing at the very vitals of the agricultural classes there, and the tales of woe we frequently hear from that part are simply harrowing. Chhatisgur is the granary of Central India, and that a famine should visit the people in these boasted days of Western civilisation amongst us, cannot but be astonishing. We are told that our exports have increased and therefore necessarily the country is getting richer. But what is the result; in the most fertile parts of the country people do not, as formerly, possess a single grain-pit, in short there is no reserve supply of food in it and a single scanty fall of rain is enough to bring on the dreadful pinch. A correspondent of the local *Gazette* writing from Nagpore says that the usual reserve quantity of grain in this town has stood at about 3,00,000 lakhs maunds, but it has fallen to less than 1,00,000, and even this quantity is not apparent."

FROM the usual statemant showing the loss of human and animal life caused by wild animals and venomous snakes, and the results of the measures adopted for the destruction of noxious animals and snakes during the year 1885, as compared with the previous year, it appears that the number of human lives lost rose from 22,425 to 22,907. Of these deaths, 2,765 and 20,142 were caused by noxious animals and snakes, respectively, compared with 2,796 and 19,629 in the year 1884. As in previous years, more than three fourths of the deaths occurred in the Lower Provinces of Bengal and in the North Western Proainces and Oudh, in which 11,823 and 5,369 lives, respectively, are reported to have been lost. The animals which were most destructive to human life were tigers in Bengal, the Contral Provinces, Assam, and Madras; and wolves in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Thanks to the Arms Act!

THE total revenue of the Government of India for the first three months of the current official year amounted to Rs. 20,120,000 against Rs. 20,21,43,000 in the corresponding period of last year. Land revenue has fallen off by Rs. 39,54,000 and the net traffic receipts of the guaranteed railway companies by Rs. 16,96,000. These decreases, however, are counterbalanced by increased reveuue under other heads. The gross earnings of the State Railway for instance improved to the extent of Rs. 40,97,000 while the receipts from opium were Rs. 9,32,030 more than in the first quarter of 1885-6. The total revinue, however, has fallen off by Rs. 9,41,000. But this decrease in revenue is more than counter-balanced by a decrease of Rs. 1,0698,000 in expenditure, which has fallen from Rs. 20,99,20,000 in the first quarter of last year to Rs. 19'92,22,000 in the corresponding period of the current year.

A LONDON correspodent writes:—A tremendous sensation has been produced in the literary world by the article in the October *Quarterly Review*, in which a most savage attack was made upon Mr. Gosse, the Clerk Lecturer at Combridge University. The writer of the article is Mr. Churton Collins, of Baliol College. Oxford. The *Quarterly* has never been so widely read for a good many years. The demand is so great that the librarians cannot supply it. Mr. Gosse published a book with the *imprimatur* of the university of Cambridge. The *Quarterly* reviewer subjects this work to a most scathing criticism. Errors are pointed out in nearly every page. These errors relate to dates, matters of fact, and opinion. Numerous instances of sheer ignorance are cited. In short Mr. Gosse's work is ridiculed and thrown over with contempt. Mr. Gosse has replied in the *Athenæum*, but it is generally admitted that the defence is feeble. The great majority of the charges he has never attempted to answer. Some of them are not even alluded to. Mr. Gosse says the review had its origin in "a grudge which the writer had against him. It is a case of revenge he says. Perhaps the paper is a trifle too savage, and its tone might have been a little milder. But it has certainly hit the mark, and no such literary sensation in the review line has been seen in this country since Byron was enraged by the *Edinburgh Review* article and replied in "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers."

### FRIDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

THE EARL of Iddesleigh has been elected Lord Rector of the Edinburgh university by a majority of 347 votes over Sir Lyon Play-fair.

A CORESPONDENT states that the Speaker of the House of Commons and Mrs. Peel are to be among the visitors to India this season. He adds that, at the time of writing, they had already made their arrangements.

THE work on the Assam and Behar Railway is to be proceeded with, after having been stopped for two years. The engineers in charge have received orders to begin at once, and to finish the line as soon as possible.

A NEW paper entitled the *Indian Workman* is shortly to be started in Poona to advocate the interests of the industrial classes.

THE consumption of paper and the volume of its manufacture are sometimes taken as standards of civilization. The United States has 884 paper-mills and 1,106 paper machines; Germany has 809 mills and 891 machines; France, 420 mills and 525 machines; England 361 mills, 541 machines; Scotland 60 mills, 98 machines; Ireland, 13 mills, 13 machines; Russia, 133 mills, 137 machines and Austria, 220 mills, 270 machines. The average annual production of paper in all countries is estimated at 2,800,000 tons—a quantity which fairly entitles the present age to be called the age of paper.

A GOOD example of the assistance that may be rendered in the administration of criminal justice by Honorary Magistrates was afforded last year in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In the North-West the unpaid Magistrates disposed of 21,985 cases and in Oudh they got through 7,155, or nearly a quarter of all the cases disposed of by the criminal courts in the United Proviuces.

THE number of private estates in Bengal under Government management for the year 1885-86 was 176, the annual rent demand from which was Rs. 9,3,42,744, while the collections amounted to Rs. 8,7,77,439 or 93·9 per cent. The remissions amounted to Rs. 3,84,000, and the total outstanding balances to Rs. 7,7,82,737. For many previous years the collections had reached the high average of 99·7 per cent. of the rental, but last year this percentage was reduced in consequence of the damage to the crops by floods in some districts, and to the temporary interruption caused by the introduction of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, finds no special cause to agree with the Board of Revenue in their approval of the results of the collections last year, though at the same time he acknowledges the attention which the managers have paid to their estates. The large amount of balances outstanding also attracted his Honor's attention, which is admitted to be due to the state of confusion in which the estates generally are when taken under the management of the Court of Wards, but His Honor considers the accumulation of arrears is not only unfair to the proprietor, but demoralising to the ryot, and more particularly to the collecting agency. In the Bardwan Raj estate alone the arrear demand for rent amounts to no less than Rs. 36,11,741, representing a balance which had been acumulating since 1267 B. S. with additions of interest from year to year.

### SATURDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

SHORTLY after the late war between Russia and Turkey, it was resolved to erect a monument in commemoration of the Russian victories. It was the the late Czar Alexander II, who gave the idea of the form of the monument, and the present Czar, shortly after his accession to the throne, ordered that the idea of his father should be fathfully executed. The pedestal, about 30 feel high, is of Finish and Serdobol granite. It is rounded with Tark-sh cast-iron guns, which beats tablets with the chronological record of the battles during the war and the names of all the regiments which took part therein. On the pedestal is placed a column about 60 feet high, formed of 44 steel and 60 bronze guns. The upper part of the column is compossed of Corinthian capitals with leafage of bronze. On the top is an allegorical figure of Victory, with a palm leaf in the left hand, and an oak crown in the right. Round the pedestal are placed ten Turkish guns on their carriages. The place before the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, on the Ismailoff prospect, near the Warsaw railway station, where the monument is erected, has been transformed into a square, in the two corners of which are placed clossal lamp-posts, also formed of Turkish guns. The ceremony of unveiling the Memorial was performed on Oct. 24 with much pomp, in the presence of the Czar and Czarina, the members of the Imperial family, the Generals who commanded in the war, and representatives of all branches of the army. To all those immediately concerned in the ceremony medallions of gold, silver, and bronze, according to the rank of the recepient, were distributed. And a Russo-Turkish *alliance* is pronounced to be a near probability, in the same breath.

A LONDON correspondent writes:—The faith of the British public in beer has this week certainly received a remarkable illustration in the extraordinary "rush" for shares in Guinness's Brewery which has just been turned into a Limitted Liability Company. The amount asked for was £6,000,000; the applications for shares sent in represented a total which is variously estimated at from £60,000,000 to £130,000,000! The aggregate subscription would, no doubt, have been larger if the list had been kept open for even the two days specified in the prospectus. It is years since such a scene has been witnessed in the city,—the eagerness to secure a chance of an allotment recalls the wild excitement of the Railway mania. A brisk business was done even in the "application forms;" and before a single allotment could have been made, the shares were quoted at a large premium. I am not surprised to hear that the Total Abstinence people are shocked at this rush for shares in a brewery; for it is proof positive that there is no widespread belief that beer runs any risk of being driven out of the market by the Total Abstinence propaganda. The brewer's business has, of course, always been regarded as one which presents the possibilities of boundless wealth Thrale's mash tubs fired the imagination of Dr. Johnson; and when one reads in the prospectus issued this day week that Sir Edward Guniness's profits last year out of his famous stout reached £554,000, one begins to realise that "old Samuel" was not far wrong when he exclaimed as one of Thrale's executors,—that he was not selling a brewery "but the potentiality of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice!"

THE GROUND plan of the 1889 Exhibition in Paris has been officially supplied to the Press of that city. The building will cover an area of 33,000 square yards in excess of that of 1878. The chief features will be, the big tower, a range of electric-coloured-light fountains, and the Old Paris Street, of 100 years ago.

THE SUPREME Court of the German Empire has sentenced a compositor named Drobner to two and a half years' imprisonment with hard labour and three years' loss of civil rights for having drafted and set up in type an Anarchist placard which it was intended to distribute.



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AMONG the products sent from India to the London Exhibition were some specimens of spider silk, collected by the Superintendent of the Government Botanical Gardens at Saharanpur. No report has as yet been received as to its working properties, but it seems very doubtful, observes a Calcutta paper, whether it will ever become an article of export, as the expense of gathering and forwarding to Bombay a small quantity of only 10lbs. weight amounted to Rs. 33-7. As far as England is concerned, spider silk will very likely coutinue to be a mere curiosity.

AT the end of last October an addition of no small importance was made to the British Empire by the planting of the British flag on the island of Socotra, in the Indian Ocean. The act was performed by General Hogg, the Resident of Aden, who proceeded to the island in the *Penguin*, and there met the *Bacchante*, the flag-ship of the East Indies station. It is not difficult to interpret the measure which General Hogg thus crrried out at the instigation of the Home Government. Socotra is not a particularly desirable acquisition for its own sake; but its annexation is easily understood in the light of the recent operations ofGerman colonizing societies on the opposite coast of Africa. A year ago Count Pfeile, an agent of the German East Africa Society, entered into relations with the Chiefs on the mainland which established a quasi-Protectorate in the interests of Germany over a line of coast stretching from a little to the westward of Cape Guardafui to not far short of the Equator. The British annexation of Socotra is a very effective forestalling of further German enterprises in that region, and it was probably undertaken in the belief that if the British flag did not fly there some other flag soon would.


THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1886-7.)

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E. on *Thursday*, the 9*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

*Subject*: Lens and other Optical Instruments.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanto Sen, on *Friday*, the 10*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

*Subject*: Nitrogen and its Compounds.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Dutta, F. C. S., on *Saturday* the 11*th Inst.*

Junior Class from 3 to 4 P. M.
*Subject*: Cadmium and Tin.
Senior Class from 4 to 5 P. M.

*Subject*: Water Analysis (quantitative continued)-

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the lectures of the Session Rs. 6; for 12 consecutive lecutures Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

Only the regular students of the Association will be admitted to the Practical Demonstrations. A separate fee of 4 annas will be charged for each demonstration.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
*August* 21*st*, *1886*. *Honorary Secretary*.



# The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1886.


## THE LOGIC OF THE BENGAL COUNCIL

AT a meeting of the Bengal Council, held on Saturday before last, the Calcutta Municipal Bill was, as announced in our last issue, referred to a Select Committee for report by the 10th proximo. The debate on the subject was not very lively. The President, in announcing the Bill, dwelt very superficially on its character and as usual on such occasions, laid great stress on his willingness "to concede that the fullest independence should be accorded to the Municipal Commissioners." Mr. Harrison, the mover of the Bill, spoke at some length on its peculiar features and on the principles which should regulate the representation of the several sections of the community whose interests are involved. Mr. Irving gave reasons for the propriety of making the governing body of the Municipality as small and as European as possible. As there was no opposition, and, constituted as the Council now is, as there could be no opposition, the principles, arguments, opinions, and facts set forth by the three speakers went without a challenge, and the Bill was committed without a demur. It is not our present purpose to argue with the Hon'ble gentlemen who spoke on the occasion. We move in a sphere so different from what they occupy, that our voice can never reach them. We may as well think of changing the local politics of Timbuctoo by writing in the *Hindoo Patriot* as of influencing the Legislators of the Bengal Council by the same means. It may not be amiss, however, to cite for the delectation—and only for the delectation—of our readers a few samples consisting of facts and logic which obtain currency in the Council of our province. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor stated "that for general purposes, for sanitary purposes especially, the two Municipalities (of Calcutta and the Suburbs) should now be brought under a single and united administration. Adverting to previous action, he said, "I think the result of all these discussions and examinations up to this point have clearly established the principle that it is desirable that the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta should be amalgamated in one Municipal Administration, on the general and broad grounds that the interests of the two communities so contiguous to each other are positively identical, especially as regards sanitary considerations." Mr. Irving thought in the same way, though on much narrower and selfish grounds. He said, "there can be no doubt that the time has come when the Suburbs must be amalgamated under one Municipal system with the city of Calcutta, if we are to derive full advantage from the schemes of improvement which have been lately introduced in the city and if the general standard of wealth is to be raised." We at first thought that the word "wealth" was a misprint in the *Englishman's* report, for *health*, but as we shall presently show the word has been rightly used. Now, the principle of amalgamation being admitted our readers will naturally think that the Bill contemplates amalgamation, pure and simple—the mercury and the lead to melt into one homogeneous substance; but if they turn to the Bill they will find that nothing of the kind is contemplated. and that His Honor has accepted a plan by which the bulk of the Suburbs is to be left in a more crippled state than what it is at present; and that only a narrow fringe varying from two to five hundred yards in breadth along the eastern and southern boundary of the town is all that is to be amalgamated. It contains most of the richest houses in the Suburbs and contributes the largest amount of taxes which hitherto went to defray the municipal costs of the Suburbs, but which will,under the Bill, be directed to the town and justify the use of the word "wealth." Of course Darwin has proved that there is a principle of natural selection under which the strong for its own benefit kills the weak, and there is no reason why Calcutta, as the stronger of the two should not kill the Suburbs, but our logic won't justify the term "amalgamation,"when only a small portion of a thing is taken, and the rest is left to fate. The argument of contiguity is also one which we do not quite understand. Surely the fringe we refer to is contiguous to the Town, being only separated by the Marhatta Ditch. But the Circular Canal is no better than a festering ditch, and the people on the other side of it are as contiguous to the fringe as the fringe is to the Town. Towards Intally,Baliganj, and Bhabanipur, the boundary line is made up of narrow roads and the contiguity is closer.

The Bill is an uncommonly bulky one, extending over three hundred sections and involving subjects,which,theHon'blePresident freely admits, "opens out opportunities for very wide differences of opinion",and yet the time allowed by the President for their careful consideration is barely five weeks, if we include theChristmas vacation within the period. Sir Rivers Thompson "recognises that this affords not so long a time as he could have wished,"but he justifies his action in fixing so short a time by saying, "but in the present case, the Government of India have made, it seems to me, the rather unusual request, to which he need not further allude at present, that the report of the Select Committee should be submitted to them before any further proceedings are taken with the measnre. We shall have, therefore, to obey their order, and some delay may occur in obtaining their *fiat*, or the result of their consideration of the report, before we can finally proceed to dispose of the Bill. Clearly, in a measure of this extent and importance, we shall require at least six weeks or two months after the Select Committee have concluded their enquiries, in order to deal with the matter in full Council; and if it is an object that the Bill should be passed within the present session, I hope we may come to the consideration of the measure in a full Council by a date not later than February." Thus, the Council requires two months to talk superficially over a Bill which may be thoroughly examined in all its multifarious details in five weeks. The reason assigned for hurrying is not correct. The Government of India has not fixed the time, but only wants to see the Bill as received by theSelect Committee before it is taken up for final decision, and thus submission may be made at any time. It does not say that it is an object that theBill should be passed within the present season, still we are told "it is an object," the why and wherefore of which are left undisclosed. May we suppose that the object is that Sir Rivers Thompson should pass the measure before he bids adieu to Bengal, and to serve that object any extra hurrying of important matters requiring calm and protracted deliberation is of no consequence? This logic prevailed in the Upper House on the occasion of Sir James Stephen's retirement from India, and again on the eve of Mr. Whitley Stokes' retirement, and frequently at the time of the annual exodus, and we do no injustice to any one by making this supposition. In England St. Grouse causes an unholy slaughter of innocents every August; but there the Bills only are slaughtered and the people escape; here the Bills are passed, and the people suffer from bad laws.

Mr. Harrison was full of wise doctrines. He began by saying, "looking to the certainty that the views of parties, more or less, were likely to be extreme, he did not think he was wrong in saying *that a Bill which satisfied no party was probably the safest and most equitable measure.*" Does he really act up to this principle in all his actions? If he does, he is indeed a happy man. Somehow or other, his chief the President, and his colleague Mr. Inving, lay stress on general approval in their action. Mr Harrison himself is not above coquetting with the public when he thinks it convenient, and hence his reference to public opinion about works done in the Southern and the Northern divisions of the Town. But *n'importe*. We must admit that the logic is perfect which proves that that which is approved by no body must from that very fact be the safest and best. To bring into practical use so important a principle it would be an advantage if a clause be added to the Municipal Bill that when a measure is brought forward by the Chairman of the Municipality and opposed by all the Commissioners it should *ipso facto* be passed, and by a parity of reasoning the converse should hold good and that which is approved by every body should be rejected.

On the subject of nomination and election, Mr. Harrison put forth equally startling and intensely horrid principles. Calcutta, he said,

"was the seat of the Government of the wealthiest province of the Empire containing a population of 70 millions. Besides that, its wealth was entirely due to its commercial and trading bodies, and it was no exaggeration when he said that, if its trade was taken away, the value of the land in it would fall 75 per cent. These being the facts, that it was the chief city on this side of India, it was probably the medium by which exports and imports for scarcely less than 100 millions of people find their way into it. On the other hand, the residents of Calcutta did not exceed 250,000, the remainder resorting to it for the purposes of trade. Therefore, it was evident the Government were perfectly justified in safe-guarding all those large interests which had contributed so much to the wealth and importance of the city, that they have to look to those interests and not merely to the interests of the residents. Under these circumstances the portion to be nominated by the Government was intended to represent those views and those interests

which would not find representation by mere election, and also those large minorities which similarly might be more or less assisted by it."

Mr. Harrison's language is not very clear as to what he refers to by the word "remainder." Does he refer to "the 100 millions of people whose exports and imports find their way" to Calcutta, or the "70 millions" of the population, the seat of whose Government Calcutta is. In either case the idea of "safeguarding their interests" is somewhat inconsistent with the idea of Municipal Government. We always thought "municipal" was opposed to provincial or imperial —that it meant government by the population of a city or town as distinct from the general Government of a province or country; such as we have in the city of London, which selects its municipal magnates, the city fathers, from among the 300,000 people who live in the city proper and never think of the four millions who occupy the town of London. But we were mistaken. Perhaps we are right, and Mr. Harrison thinks with us, but having to defend an indefensible position he thought fit to put forth an amazing array of figures and principles to dumb-found unsophisticated people. Certain it is, in the Bill he has brought forward, he has made very little, almost no, provision, for the adequate representation of the 70 millions, or the 100 millions, whose interests, according to him, are involved in the sweeping and scavengering of Calcutta. His figures stand thus: as 70 millions is equal to 2,50,000, so is one-third equal to two thirds; or as commerce contributes 75 per cent. of the total municipal income, it should be represented by one-third, and as the residents contribute 25 per cent. so they should be represented by two-thirds. The reasons for this inconsistency are obvious enough. It is too late in the day now to take back what has already been given. Two-thirds have already been conceded for ten years and by Mr. Harrison's own admission there was "no distrust of the elective system," so it is not practicable to reduce that ratio without causing a scandal which even the Government of Sir Rivers Thompson would shrink from, and the only thing now to do is to defend what already remains in hand, and this must be done anyhow, consistently if possible, but defend he must. The outworks are gone; they went away when Sir Richard Temple gave up two-thirds, and the citadel is all that Mr. Harrision wants to hold on. He has no distrust of the besiegers—oh! dear, no; he goes out of his way to admit that, but he invokes the ægis of Mr. Gladstone to show that his is not "liberality tempered by distrust," but "trust tempered by caution"!!!

There is yet another reason. It is very adroitly kept in the background, but it is unquestionably the over-ruling one. The 100 millions, the 70 millions, exports, imports, trade and commerce, may all take care of themselves, but Mr. Harrison's new-found clients, the non-official Anglo-Indians, have to be kept in good humour, and it is for them that the war of words and fustian has been invoked.

The leading European merchants

(*a*) are birds of passage;
(*b*) they have no abiding interest in the town;
(*c*) they come to make money and go away as soon as they have made that;
(*d*) They are too engrossed by their commercial and other occupations, to think of sewers and street sweepings;
(*e*) they have no time to devote to such work;
(*f*) they cannot, and do not, take any interest in such work;
(*g*) they will not stoop to the trouble of getting themselves elected.

But Mr. Harrison wants them, and will have them even at the expense of bribing them with municipal money in the form of attendance fees. And whom does he want to oust for their sake? The Bengalis. And why? Because they are not always amenable to him, and because they are not so useful for popularity—Indian or Calcutta popularity—as the Anglo Indians are. But are the Bengalis fit for work? Here are his own admissions:

"The Hindu members of the corporation were the most energetic, active, and painstaking, and had taken a greater share in the work of the town and wielded greater influence." "He said deliberately that the Hindus did the best work." He would not deny that the Hindus owned the bulk of the land, were permanent residents, and had abiding interests in the town. Its welfare was intimately associated with their own and of their children and children's children for generations to come. They had time too at their command and never wanted any bribe in the shape of fees. But why then oust them? Because, says he, "if they were more numerous, instead of being better, they would have been worse,—if they were less, they would be better." If this argument be sound it would follow, that if less they would be better, they would, by the force of the axiom, be best when entirely left out. Mr. Irving has an argument of the same kind. He holds that experience has shown that "the smaller and more compact the Municipality the better it is for working purposes." Nothing can be more compact than a single individual, and so let us return to the days of Captn. Steal. As for experience we know that Mr. Wachoupe's triumvirate broke down most eggregiously, and in the city of London 150 Aldermen for a community of three lakhs are not held to be too many.

## A RUSSIAN HISTORY OF RECENT EVENTS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE St. Petersburgh Foreign Office has just published a Blue Book giving a history—from a Russian point of view—of recent events in Central Asia. The first part of this most interesting volume is devoted to a historical sketch of the negociations between Russia and England during the past thirteen years. The historical summary occupies 86 pages, and it has been inserted in order to fill the gaps which all official correspondence must leave. It is in this portion of the Blue Book that it's interest chiefly lies. The diplomatic correspondence which numbers 155 documents covers a period of 13 years; but the historical summary commences three years earlier with the deputation of Mr. D. Forsyth to St. Petersburgh in 1869. to discuss questions affecting the two Powers in Central Asia. It was then agreed that the territories in the actual possession of Shere Ali should be considered as forming the limits of Afghanistan and that the Amir should not extend his power or authority beyond those limits. The arrangement, however, was practically useless. The boundaries of Afghanistan were not demarcated on the spot, and no map of the country was prepared. The agreement concluded between the two Powers in 1873 was, indeed, a settlement in which nothing was settled, If the thing had been done in a business-like manner at the time, no trouble or difficulty would probably have arisen in the future. But the arrangement of 1873 left loopholes of which Russia was sure to take advantage.

The English Blue Books on Central Asia tell us that the Czar had given reiterated assurances that Russia would never occupy Merv. But the Russian Blue Book under notice denies that Russia ever promised not to take Merv. It says:—"Not only had Russia never entered into any engagement preventing her from sending troops to Merv, but we had expressly and more than once reserved to ourselves in this very matter complete liberty of action." This statement, however, is not borne out by facts. In 1874 the first rumour of Russian interference with the Turcomans reached England, and representations were at once made to the St. Petersburgh Government, whereupon Prince Gostchakoff, who was then the Russian Chancellor, gave an assurance to the effect that the Imperial Government had no intention of occupying Merv. Five years afterwards, the Prince's successor, M. de Giers, as well as the Emperor, himself assured Lord Dufferin, then British Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburgh, in the most positive manner that there was no intention on the part of Russia to go to Merv. Lord Dufferin wrote to the British Foreign Minister, on the 13th August, 1879:—"Yesterday, in conversation with His Majesty he was pleased to assure me that there was no intention of the Russian troops advancing on Merv." Again Lord Dufferin, writing on 15th February 1881, observed:—"I consider the positive assurance given to me personally by the Emperor of Russia himself as reported in my despatch of the 13th August, 1879, and commented on in my subsequent despatch of the 26th August of the same year, to the effect that there was no intention on the part of Russia advancing to Merv. as still extant and in full force, and as having never been qualified or withdrawn by His Majesty himself or by any of his Ministers. From time to time I have taken care to remind M. de Giers that this was the sense in which I continued to regard His Majesty's gracious communication." Then again three weeks afterwards, on 7th March, 1881, M. de Giers informed Lord Dufferin by desire of the Emperor that there was no question of an advance upon Merv. "Not only do we not want to go there," said M. de Giers, "but happily there is nothing which can require us to go there." But in the face of these reiterated assurances given by the late Emperor himself it is now denied that Russia ever promised not to take Merv. We do not know whether we should believe the Russian Foreign Office or the British Foreign Office. The Blue-book under notice represents the acquisition of Merv as having been necessitated by appeals from the people. It says:—"When Colonel Ali Khanoff presented himself there [Merv] with certain specific demands, the most influential Khans assembled in Council, and decided that, considering the inability of the Mervites to govern themselves, it only remained to place their submission at the Czar's feet, to recognise his sovereignty definitely and without reserve, and to request the appointment of a Russian Governor. A deputation composed of four of the most influential Khans and sixteen nobles repaired to Askabad bearing a petition to this effect. The example of the Mervites was promptly followed by the Sasiks of Yalaban, who sent in their turn a deputation to Askabad tendering their submission. This deputation received from the Governor-General of the Caucasus, Prince Dondonkoff-Korsakoff the assurance that the Sasiks would be received as they desired under the Russian sceptre. In consequence of this decision more distant tribes of Turcomans proffered to us similar tenders of submission." The population of Panjdeh, be it remembered, were Sasik Turcomans; and as Russia had from the beginning insisted that the delimitation of the Afghan frontier by a mixed Cammission ought to be based on conditions of geography and ethnography, it was not to be expected that she should acquiesce in the occupation of Panjdeh by the Afghans. Indeed the seizure of Panjdeh by the Afghans made the Russians question the Amir's title to many other districts. "We were the more resolved," says the Blue-Book "to show ourselves cautious with regard to his pretensions, as according to the official documents recently published by the British Government, Abdur Rohman did not himself possess a very clear opinion about the limits of his own territory." The tone of this Blue-Book clearly shows that the settlement of the Kham-i-Ab and Khoja Saleh questions will not be an easy task and that England will have to surrender on every important point.

## THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

IN reviewing Mr. Veasey's Report on the working of the Police Department in Bengal for 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor discusses some important questions connected with police administration The main object of the Government Resolution on the Reports is to make out that neither the Police nor the Magistracy can be held to blame for the unsatisfactory administration of criminal justice in Bengal, and that the High Court is chiefly responsible for this. The document bears material evidence of its authorship. We fancy we are right in saying that it has emanated from the pen of Mr. Phillips, who has condemned, in no measured terms, the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court for their crass ignorance in the current number of the *Calcutta Review*. But whoever the author of the Resolution may be Sir Rivers Thompson has adopted the views embodied therein, and we must regard them as his. The

questions raised by him are so important that they can not be too carefully discussed.

In the first place, Sir Rivers Thompson would have the public believe that in Bengal false cases can be brought with impunity, in consequence of the conflicting rulings of the High Court under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code. During the year under report out of a total of 6,462 cases declared false, prosecutions were instituted in only 1,404 cases and convictions obtained in only 353. The Lieutenant-Governor observes :—"The subject of prosecutions for false charges is one on which there is much difference of opinion, and there is still considerable diversity of practice as regards the institution of such prosecutions. . . . Mr. Manson, Magistrate of Chittagong, enumerates all the undoubted obstacles to the administration of justice under this section [211 of the Penal Code,] and concludes by saying that when a certain class of crime is hedged about with such a growth of difficulties, it is not of much use ordering Magistrates to prosecute. There is much truth in these remarks, and the uncertainty and difficulties must continue until the Calcutta High Court declare by a full Bench ruling, what they consider to be the law and the correct procedure. At present there is such a mass of contradictory rulings under section 211 of the Penal Code, that it is impossible to educe therefrom any sound *ratio decidendi*. An attempt to follow these rulings, or some of them, has caused a bewildering variety of procedure in different districts." The whole of these remarks are founded on mere assumptions. Who declared the 6462 to be false? Is there no reason to suppose that the declarations were hasty, ill judged and unfair to the prosecutors? The fact of only, 353 cases out of a total of 1,404 commitments shows on the face of it that the commitments were wrong. In civil cases such result, would seal the fate of the Munsiff whose cases would lead to such a result. We admit that the percentage of convictions in prosecutions for false charges was doubtless very small during the past year, but this unsatisfactory result was chiefly due, we hold, to the indiscriminate manner in which prosecutions for false charges were instituted in some districts. We observe that in two subdivisions of the 24-Pergunnahs prosecutions were instituted in every instance. In reviewing the annual administration report of the Bengal Police for 1882 Sir Rivers Thompson recorded his opinion that even if convictions cannot be procured in such cases, the mere prosecutions of persons laying false charges acts as a check on this form of crime. The same opiuion was repeated in the Government Resolution on the Police Report for 1883. In noticing the latter report we remarked that such reiterated expressions of opinion by the head of the Local Government would set a premium on the prosecution of persons supposed to have brought false charges for annoying their neighbours, and would thereby involve the inflictions of a large amount of suffering on perfectly innocent persons. The apprehensions which we expressed have been realized. Taking their cue from the head of the Local Government many Magistrates have indiscriminately instituted prosecutions for false charges, and the result of the prosecutions is what might have been anticipated. We should also remember that because a case has been declared false it must not be necessarily assumed that the complainant brought it without sufficient grounds. Magistrates, in declaring cases false, allow themselves to be guided entirely by the results of police investigations. In discussing this question the character of our police can not be too carefully borne in mind. The Indian policeman is notoriously unscrupulous and corrupt, and his reports can not be received with too much caution. When the occurrence of a robbery or theft is brought to the notice of the police, the first thing they do is to try their best to make out that the complaint is a false one, more especially if a large amount of property is said to have been stolen. Then, the want of detective ability in our police is too well known to require more than a bare mention. Again, if the accused can only secure the good graces of the police——and the matter is simply one of expense—the complaints against him is declared false. This being the character of our police, no prosecution ought to be instituted against the complainant in a case declared false, unless there are good grounds for believing that the complaint was a perfectly and deliberately false one. The theory that a person supposed to have preferred a false charge should be *hairaned* and *perashaned* by a criminal prosecution, even though it is known that the evidence against him is insufficient to procure a conviction is utterly opposed to the principles of Jurisprudence recognised in all civilized countries. It is a great pity that Sir Rivers Thompson should have publicly adopted such a theory, and directed his subordinates to act upon it. Of course, when a charge laid is wholly and maliciously false, the person laying it should be prosecuted. But as we have said over and over again in these columns too much care and discrimination cannot be exercised in instituting such prosecutions. The persistent prosecution or rather persecutions of persons reported by the police to have brought false charges, will surely have the effect of deterring people from making true complaints; and that would be a matter for deep regret.

The result of Sessions trials during the past year was better than in any previous year since 1881; but still Sir Rivers Thompson is not satisfied with it. He holds that the results in jury districts continue to be very bad, though he admits that some Magistrates send meagre, ill-prepared, and ill-sifted cases to the Sessions, either to save themselves trouble, or because they are under the impression that all responsibility in the matter must be thrown on the Judge. When such is the case, how can it be contended with any show of reason that results before the Court of Sessions would continue to be bad even if commitments were carefully made? The Lieutenant-Governor should first make the Magistrates send well-prepared and sifted cases to the Sessions; and then there well will be time enough to throw the blame for the unsatisfactory result of Sessions trials on juries. HisHonor takes up an unassailable position when he says that it is hardly right and can seldom be productive of any good result for Magistrates to commit in cases in which, if they had jurisdiction, they would not themselves conduct. He remarks :—"As regards failure or success at the Sessions, much also is in the hands of the committing Magistrates. They should try their best to sift the evidence offered to them, they should test confession as far as possible, and they should endeavour to supply essential links in the chain of proof which the Police have left wanting. Failure is sometime due to the neglect of a Magistrate to study the police diaries before, or while enquiring into a case. Magistrates should always remember that, in heinous cases, which they do not try but commit they are not Judges deciding a case, but officers holding an enquiry analogous to a police enquiry, and it is their bounden duty to get at the truth by every means that the law allows, to assist the police by suggestions, and to supplement defects themselves, instead of shutting their eyes and ears, and delegating the whole of their duties to pleaders and police officers." We hope Sir Rivers Thompson will succeed in getting these orders fully obeyed in all districts jury, or non-jury, and should this be the case, an improvement in results of sessions trials will be perceptible in a very short time. If juries return erronious or unsustainable verdicts, the law has provided a remedy for the evil. Under section 307 of the criminal Procedure Code, Sessions Judges are bound to submit the case to the High Court, when they disagree with the verdict so completely as to consider such a step necessary for the ends of justice. Sir Rivers Thompson is in the hands of holds that all the more necessary that Sessions Judges should strictly comply with the law, as no appeal by the Local Government lies under 417, where the case has been tried by a jury, and the questions involved are purely questions of fact. Sir James Stephen, at the instance of Sir George Campbell, reduced the system of jury trial in the Mofussil to a farce; but still the Indian bureaucracy is not satisfied. It will not be satisfied until the jury system has been altogether abolished, and a *ma bap* system under the shadow of the reared mango tree is introduced in its place. Woe to Bengal when that evil day arrives.



## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Scotchmen of Bengal had their usual spread on Tuesday last, in honor of their patron saint, and the festival was a success in every respect. The guests were many and of high rank, the *menu* card was very pretty, the *menu* excellent, haggis as toothsome, the wines good, the whiskey-brew as heady as it should be, the music all that a Scotchman would most delight in, and the speeches as effervescent as the champagne which circulated so freely. The Bombay Scots had the advantage of having among them a truly big gun—no less a personage than Lord Rosebery who entertained them with neat little bits of humour. He said he had been among them for full eight days, and was therefore according to the usual rule fully qualified to write a book on the country; but Mr. Paterson made up for this in Calcutta, by unsexing himself several times in course of his speech, and truth to say his speech reads remarkably well. The Lieutenant-Governor did not repeat his doubt about the binding character of the Decalogue, but he was full of conviction about his having done his duty as L. G. for the good of the people, and amused his audience much by saying "I am afraid I stand among you as the prophet of old, as one among a people of strange speech whose language it is hard to understand." The Rev J. J. Gillam, amidst his "brother Scots," was, as becomes a minister of the Church, expatiating on "the Lions Memory" of his patron saint and was rather diffuse and rambling, but he full yscored the sympathy of the audience. Sir Comer Petheram responded to the toast of "the Guests," but he had very little say, and that little by no means particularly bright. We must, however, judge of his capacity for post prandial oratory from this. He rose last, at an advanced hour of the night, when the elders were all in a hurry to go home.

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IT WAS stated the other day that the Department of Agriculture and Revenue, threatened by the Finance Commission would escape, good cause having been shown for its continued existence. The Allahabad print, however, learns that "the Secretary of State, or at any rate a strong party in his Council, is understood to advocate its abolition." Our contemporary is not without a ray of hope. "Threatened men live long, and we are disposed to think that the inherent claims of the Department to be let alone, strongly urged, as they will be, by the Government of India, are likely to carry it over the crisis." In connexion with this, we do hope that the Agricultural Department of the Bengal Government will have no such strong advocacy to plead in its favor. It exists now soley to waste the patrimony of orphans.

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*Apropos* of the above a knowing writer, under the *nom de plume* of Casca has addressed two very sensible letters to Mr. Elliot in the columns of the *Englishman* recommending the abolition of the Sanitary Commissionership of Bengal, Regarding the Bengal Agricultural Department his remarks are unmercifully severe, but they are not a whit, more so than what the circumstances of the case urgently call for. He says: "the Director of the Department is, indeed, the most misnamed man I know. He has nothing to direct; his connection with agriculture is of the slenderest; and there is no department. Two of the Cirencester graduates are still retained, I believe, but they have nothing to do, and Government probably keeps them on out of pure shame. The *raison d'etre* of these degree-holders is the Agricultural Department; their acquirements are quite useless outside Government service, for their fellow-countrymen don't believe in them; and as agriculturists, they are completely stranded if Government does not take them up. There must be eight or ten of these gentlemen in the country now. One or two, with the wisdom of the serpent, employed their time in England in reading for the bar, and, having secured a legal education at Government expense, are now practising as barristers in India, but the rest have "fallen on evil days," and are either writing for the newspapers or teaching in schools where the name of agriculture is never heard. Two of them, I am told, have

set up an academy in which the juvenile Bengalis are to be taught, among other things, to dance." The last word of the extract, we think, breaks off rather abruptly. The writer, we fancy, wanted to add *for employment*, but forgot.

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THE Hyderabad, Mysore and Bangalore visits of His Excellency the Viceroy which occupied the last week have not been of much public importance. The addresses and the replies are of a complimentary character, and are for the most part on purely local questions. The resources of the Hyderabad and Mysore States have provided receptions, decorations, dinners, balls, sports, illuminations and other pageantry of more than ordinary splendour and the holiday making is as complete as could be desired It is not yet known how the question of H. H. the Nizam's estrangement from his minister is proposed to be solved. The tour has brought additional strength to the Lady Dufferin's Fund by the establishment of branch Associations in some of the cities that have been visited by the Viceroy. From Bangalore Lady Dufferin goes straight to Madras to meet her children on their way to Calcutta and the Viceroy to Pondichery, where it is proposed to give him an entertainment surpassing anything that has ever been seen there before.

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TWELVE Colleges and Schools we understand have entered for the Harrison Challenge Shield for 1886-87. They have been drawn against each other as follows :—

Hare School *vs* La Martiniere.
Medical College *vs.* Hindu School.
Doveton College *vs.* Sibpore School.
St. Xavier's College *vs.* St. James' School.
City College *vs.* Presidency College.
Free School vs. Ripon College.

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THE results of the M. A. Examination are tabulated below :

| | I class. | II class, | III class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English | 5 | 22 | 5 |
| Mathematics | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| Sanskrit | 1 | 1 | I |
| History | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Philosophy | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| Natural and Physical Science | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | 18 | 34 | 19 |

The Presidency College heads the list in English, Mathematics and Philosophy.

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AT the invitation of the Bombay Presidency Association, Lord Rosebery on Monday met some fifty or sixty Indian gentlemen and several Europeans including Professor Wordsworth and the Hon. Forbes Adam at the rooms of the Association. Several interesting Indian questions were discussed, especially those referring to the representation by election in the Legislative Councils, and to the increased employment of natives in higher offices of administration The meeting lasted over an hour and a half. We are not sorry as a local contemporary is, that his lordship "did not meet the anticipations of the Bombay native politicians on the occasion of his visit by gratifying their ardent wish that his lordship should make a speech, the hope being cherished, no doubt, that he would take his cue from what his hosts had to tell him about the affairs of the country and the policy of the Government." The 'ardent wish of native politicians' can never be to have their vanity gratified by making a first rate English statesman speak at their meetings but surely they do wish to communicate to him the healthy and correct views of all Indian questions.

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THE *Times of India* says that Mr. Scoble intends to identify himself with Mr. Ilbert's policy as far as it referred to imprisonment for debt in India. Mr. Scoble also intends to devote himself to the improvement of the Indian jails.

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AT A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation the question of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee came on for consideration. The Chairman, in proposing the appointment of a Committee to consider what steps should be taken in the matter, referred to what had been done in Calcutta; and with regard to the date of the celebration he observed that Her Majesty had intimated her wish that the Jubilee should not be celebrated before the 20th of June next. This might not be a suitable day, and it was possible that they might do greater honour to the occasion if an earlier day were fixed. How the winter Jubilants venture to start their absurd idea of having the Jubilee celebrated before its due date that in the face of the express desire of Her Majesty is more than we can say. We yet hope that the convenieuce of the Simla tourists will not be the paramount consideration, in deciding the question, and that the insane idea will be dropped.

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MR. D. M. Trail, who was committed to the Sessions on the charge of grievous hurt and was tried by a special Jury, consisting of six European and three Indian gentlemen, on Thursday last and the unanimous verdict of the jury was that the prisoner did not strike the blow which was alleged te have caused the death of Kalimuddin Duftry. The jury discredited the evidence for the prosecution, and did not see any necessity for calling evidence for the defence. Mr. Philips the Standing Counsel, in opening the case among other things said that "Mr. Trail having some cause of complaint against the deceased man Kalimudin, who was a duftry in his office, was seen to come from his room in a hurried manner in a way that indicated passion, and to strike the deceased man on the right ribs, first on the right ribs. Shortly after the deceased tremled and swooned Mr. Trail no doubt, if he committed the act, was alarmed and felt regret for what he had done, and if he had not committed the act, it was merely humanity, but in any case he showed a solicitude with regard to this man, and had measures taken for his recovery as far as he was able, and sent him away to his own house, directing the man to call with him at the hospital at the time." The learned counsel also pointed out the conflicted character of the evidence he would adduce. He further said that the deceased "was in a delicate state of health. We may assume that at least he was a delicate man and had suffered from pleurisy, and was altogether not in a sound state of health, and in that state of heath a blow given with sufficient violence might cause his death, and that, I am afraid, is the utmost the medical evidence will prove on his part." It was thus not even necessary for Mr. Gasper to address the jury on behalf of the accused, and he was discharged. We sympathise with the defendant for the trouble, annoyance and expense to which he has been subjected by a faulty prosecution, and congratulate him on his discharge. In connection—with the trial an interesting episode transpired which is too good to be lost. On Mr. C. E. J. Clarke being called to the jury box said :—

"I do not think I am in a position to try this case, It has been before me in another capacity.

His Lordship : In what capacity ?

Mr. Clarke : As a member of the Council of the Defence Association.

His Lordship : How have you had to deal with it ?

Mr. Clarke : I have had to consider the evidence. I have often been to the Police Court, and have formed an opinion on the case.

Mr. Phillips : I had better challenge the gentleman, which will save further trouble.

Mr. Clarke was accordingly challenged, and retired."

What could the Defence Association possibly have to do with the prosecution or defence of a private criminal case, wonders the uninitiated. This discloses a thoroghly objectionable state of things which cliques for the thwarting of justice wherever an Anglo-Indian or Eurasian may be involved. Not distant Assam alone is the scene of disreputable arrangements like this. The effect is thoroughly immoral and those charged with the administration of justice should not delay in taking note of it. Let it not for a moment be thought that we grudge Mr. Trail or any other European an acquittal if they are innocent, but we most decidedly object to the spirit in which the Knights Defenders seek to pose themselves as the exponents of justice and good Government in defiance and distrust as it were to the constituted laws and authorities of the land. We wonder that the episode elicited no comments whatever from the presiding judge.



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THE CALCUTTA students. Association at a meeting held on Saturday before last at the Hindoo School Theatre, under the Presidency of Principal of the General Assembly's Institution passed the following graceful resolution :—"That this meeting desires to place on record its sense of great grief at the death of Babu Prosunno Kumar Sarbadhikari, who for many years had been the trusted teacher of a large section of the youths of this country, and whose private virtues and public character this meeting recalls to mind with a sense of deep and admiring gratitude for his memory." The students. Association is composed of members of all the Government and private Colleges of Calcutta and their united worth tribute of respect to the lamented deceased, though personally unknown to most of them, is very touching indeed. Professor Sarvadhikari's older pupils are, we understand devising means for perputuating his memory.

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THE Government of India is, we are glad to notice, shaking off the spirit of niggardly exclusiveness which prevents it freely supplying the Indian Press with the official *Gazette* "asked the Bengal Government to suggest the names of newspapers in Bengal, both English and vernacular, which should be supplied with the *Gazette of India* free of charge." We trust the Bengal Government will, in its turn be not exclusive in its recommendations. The free supply of Gazette can not be a very costly affair and the Government should not be so very sensitive about it. It is ready enough to abuse the Native Press to its heart's content for ignorance, want of information and so on, but never thinks it worth its while to supply it with such information as it may safely do without seriously jeopardising state-secrets. It can't boast of much sympathy with no confidence with the Press if it refuses to part with a few spare numbers of the Gazette for the edification of its less prominent members.

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A MADRAS telegram announces that the Madras Government has received a telegram from the Government of India ordering all action in regard to the closing of the Gunpowder Factory to be suspended. The Committee may make any drastic recommendations it may choose. But professional considerations will get the uppermost in all contentions and the carrying out of the recommendations rest purely with the Executive. The ways and fates of Committees and Commissions are but the one and the same. The reference of the Viceroy at the Bombay Arts School to the "bark and bite" of the Finance Committee had the merit of frankness and His Excellency was in no special need of castigating the Native Press if it slightly forestalled the candidness.

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THE EARLY appearance of cholera has not found the Calcutta Municipality wholly unprepared. The Health Officer has been furnished with an assisting staff of four qualified physicans and a number of native doctors who have each taken charge of a group of wards with directions to attend any cholera cases that may be reported to them. They have also to report the sanitary condition of the locality in which a death from cholera takes place, so that the Municipality may take any precantionary measure for the further safety of the locality as may appear necessary. As the inspection is to be immediates it entails a good deal of hardship on the friends and relatives of the deceased who are supposed to attend the inspecting doctor while the first pangs of grief have not quite subsided. It must be greatly trying also to the feelings of the doctor himself to bully the relatives into giving a proper inspection at suth painful times. The fact of the Municipality having engaged qualified men for the aid of the needy and the poor ought to be ready, seem to be sufficiently known to the people for whose benefit they are meant. The

municipality ought to see that the 'offices' of its doctors are not honored, as filthily as they unfortunately have been in some cases,for people are not likely to take any notice of the obscure nooks and corners that have been impressed into service for the nonce.

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DURING the year 1885-6 we read the Brigade was in attendance at 43 fires—nine in the town, seventeen in the suburbs, sixteen in Howrah, and one in the jurisdiction of the 24-Pergunnahs. The loss of property was estimated at Rs. 1,54,094. In the town there were two serious fires: one on board the ship *J. W. Parker* on the 18th February 1886, in which the cargo of jute and shellac caught fire, and damage to the extent of Rs. 1,00,000 was sustained; the other, on the 23rd March 1886, in the Jorabagan section, in which a range of godowns stacked with loose jute, worth Rs. 30,000, was destroyed. In the Suburbs the fires were mostly confined to thatched houses and straw-stacks. and were most prevalent in the months of April and May. No fire of any importance occured during the year. The fires in Howrah were petty, the loss averaging about Rs. 61 per fire. Only one fire was attended with loss of life. On board the ship *J. W. Parker* the seaman who first discovered the fire in the forehold, was suffocated by the smoke before he could reach the deck. Efforts were made by his shipmates to rescue him, but were unavailing. The destruction of property was not equal to that sustained in former years. Out of the 43 fires attended by the Fire Brigade, it is noteworthy that only one occurred in a jute warehouse, one in a godown stored with jute. and one in a ship laden with jute,

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WE have to thank the enterprising proprietors of *Suravi and Pataka* for a set of four Bengali books which they are going to distribute among those who will subscribe to their paper within a certain alloted time. The books include standard works by writers of note and eminence like Babu Bunkim Chandra Chatterjee and Pandit Hara Prosad Sastri and the value of the set by itself equals the year's subscription to the paper, so that the subscriber will have a present of these books in addition to his years supply of the paper. The enterprise involves a good outlay and we trust that the public will not be slow in taking advantage of these very favourable terms The paper is conducted with much ability and deserves every success. The time for enlisting subscribers under these terms has we understand been extended for two months at pressing request of intending subscribers.

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THE Hindoo Public of India can have but one feeling of gratitu de and admiration for their Highnesses the Maharaja of Beneras and Durbhangah for their noble efforts to improve the sanitary condition of the sacred city of Beneras. The tourist in general the resident. and the numerous pilgrims are alike interested in the health of this historic city, and the only wonder is that efforts shonld up to now having been wanting for bettering it so far as possible with the improved sanitary devices of the West. Beneras yields to few cities of the North-West in point of wealth and importance, apart from its sanctity from the Hindoo point of view and the filth and dirt which disgrace its narrow, rough paved and ill-lighted streets and lanes would be a disgrace to any civilized Government. The sacred Ganges flowing past the sacred city is daily polluted by the abonimable discharge of the numerous sewers and drains outraging the feelings of the numerous bathers and worshipers who throng the noble range of ghats. It is therefore extremely gratifying to note that the good people of Beneras, headed by the philantrophic Maharajas of Beneras and Durbhanga and Dewan Ram Chand the originator of the movement are in right earnest to grapple with the evil they have discussed in a public meeting and the Dewan and the th e Maharajas have between themselves subscribed two lacs of rupees and a half and more subscriptions will be forthcoming. An appeal will be made to the Hindoo princes and chiefs of India on behalf of the sacred city and there is no doubt that they will lend a helping hand as almost every one of them own a residence, a *shewalya* or a Ghat in it. And we trust that these noble efforts of the citizens to remove this standing reproach on them will be warmly seconded by the North city Western Provinces Government. As soon as the sewer question is settled. the question of the supply of good drinking water will we understand, be taken up. We know nothing of the place of sewage dramage proposed; but we trnst it will not be repetition of the Colcutta system which has brought typhus and typhoit fever among us.

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## TELEGRAMS.

THE frontier between China and Tonkin is infested with pirates whose depredations are daily becoming more serious. The latest advices state that the French Agent on the frontier has been attacked, and that the members of the Commission for the Delimitation of the frontier have been captured.

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IT IS reported that M, Lobanoff will re-place M. de Giers as Minister for Foreign Affairs,

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MR MORLEY, speaking at Hawick, said that the outlook in Ireland was very bad, and that it would be impossible to obtain special order there or to settle the land without Home Rule.

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GENERAL Kaulbars has arrived at ST Petersbnrg from Constantinople,

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The *Times* in an article on the state of Ireland, urges continued firmness on the part of the Government in enforcing respect for the law, thus shortening the struggle.

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THE Irish Executive will prohibit all meetings that are summoned with the view of intimidating juries.

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THE Secretary of Finance, Berlin, has made a statement in the Riechstag that Germany has disposed of all her stock of silver bars and one million and a quarter marks' worth of thalers, through an order to the Berlin Mint, for the new Egyptian silver coinage. The standard, he said, would not, however, be affected.

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IF is currently reported that M. Waddington has asked the British Government to name a date for the evacuation of Egypt and also that a final reply be given respecting the Suez Canal question.

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THE dakaits are very troublesome in the Hensada Districts.

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THE ruby mines column was attackad by 300 Shans near Kyannyat, and after sharp fighting the enemy was repulsed with loss.

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THE Emperor William, addressing the President of the Reichstag, has emphasized the urgency for increasing the German army, since the armies of neighbouring States have already surpassed that of Germany in numbers. His Majesty expressed confidence in the maintenance of peace.

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GENERAL Sir Redvers Buller has been appointed temporary successor to Sir Robert Hamilton as Under-Secretary for Ireland,

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MR. Thirkell White's party have returned from the Shan States. They visited the town of Thonze, where they were cordially received. The Messengers from Thebaw Tsawbwa and other Chiefs have arrived bearing friendly letters.

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IT is officially reported that the Ruby Mine expedition is expected to meet with opposition. Some Europeans have been sent to strengthen the force, which now numbers eleven hundred men, with four guns and mules.

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THE Mandalay embankment repairs have commenced, still there is much demand for relief work. Supplies of rice are arriving from Rangoon.

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IN Ningyan three railway survey parties are now at work. Two miles of rails have been laid beyond Tunghoo.

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GENERAL Chesney arived at Rangoon, on the 29th November, and proceeds up-country to join Sir Frederick Roberts immediately.

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THE Duke of Connaught leaves Rawal Pindi, on the 7th of December for Bombay.

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MR. O'BRIEN, M. P., has also been summoned to appear before the Conrt of Queen's Bench, in Dublin to answer to a charge of delivering intimidatary speeches.

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IN spite of the precautions taken by the police Messs. Dillon and O'Brien have managed to address several Nationalist meetings in the vicinity of Sligo. The speeches made were of a defiant nature.

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COUNT ROBILANT, Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Italian Chamber, said that Italy concurred in the peaceful aims of Germany and Austria, and that her relations with these countries were cordial and trustful. It was her desire to maintain, and if events should reqnire it, to strengthen, the traditional friendship with England. Italy, he said, labours to prevent a European war, but in any case her attitude is one of vigilance. He greatly eulogised Prince Alexander and the conduct of the Bulgarians during the crisis.

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WITH reference to the negotiations proceeding between England and China respecting Port Hamilton, England will retain her hold on Corean Straits, and not allow any European Power to possess them, even if Port Hamilton has to be ceded to China.

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M. FREYCINET made a speech in the Chamber of Deputies in the course of which he said that Frnnce was not affected by the events in Bulgaria beyond the general interest which she took in the preservation of Turkey and the balance of power in the Mediteranean, but as regards Egypt he said that the interests of France were of vital importance, and she cannot allow any Foreign Power to be Mistress there. M. Freycinet said that the British Government recognised that Egypt must be her own Mistress. France had formulated no notice that the British should quit Egypt, but merely urged the necessity of a setlement. Negotiations aiming at the European agreemint relative to the Suez Canal had, he said, been proceeding and either the agreement would be effected with England, or the Powers would take up the question.

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GERMANY is seeking to arrange a settlement of the Bulgarian difficulty which shall be satisfying alike to Austria and Russia. The proposal is to recognise the Sobranje and that the Powers should sanction the union of Roumelia and Bulgaria.

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M. WADDINGTON is urging Lord Iddeslegh to give definite pledges regarding the evacuation of Egypt by the British forces, and is also urging the internationalisation of the Suez Canal. The communications that are passing between the two Governments are being made in a perfectly amicable spirit.

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RUSSIA and Turkey are jointly concerting with the Powers for a settlement of the Bulgarian question.

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A PRIVATE relief expedition will shortly start to secure the deliverance of Edmin Beg, a German, who with three thousand Egyptians is still holding out for the Egyptian Government at Wady Ly, forty miles south of Gondokoro, in the Sondan. The expedition, which will not be of a military character, will be commanded either by Mr. Henry M. Stanley or Mr. Johnston, the explorer. Both the British and the Egyptian Governments will support it.

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MR. MORLEY, speaking at Edinburgh, favoured the extension of local self-government to Scotland; though the concession of an autonomous Parliament for that country, would, he said, be impossible.

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A monster review will be held at Aldershot in June next in celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, writes:—"For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, for a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparision, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumeous Disease, Dr, de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liuer Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil is not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit, Dr, de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest" Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets :

1. Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1885-86.
2. Report on Public Instruction in Lower Burma for the year 1885-86.
3. General Report on Public Instruction in Assam, for the year 1885-86.
4. Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Province of Assam, for the year, 1885-86.
5. Report on the Excise Administration of the Punjab during the year 1885-86.
6. Report on the Judicial Administration (Civil) of the Central Provinces for the year 1885.
7. Report on the Police Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1885.
8. Report with the Chief Commissioner's Review on Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1885-86.
9. Jobrnal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Part I, No. III 1886.

# Government Notifications

**Calcutta Gazette**,—*December 1, 1886.*

GENERAL.—Babu Radha Sham Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Hughly, is allowed leave for two weeks under section 72 chapter V of the civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th proximo.

Mr. A. Earle, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy collector, Tazpore, Durbhunga, is allowed furlough for one year, under section 50, chapter V of the civil Leave code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it,

Lieutenant-colonel W. Hopekinson, Deputy Commissioner. is posted to Singbhum.

Mr. G. A. Grierson, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted temporarily to Howrah.

Mr J A pratt, C. S, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

Mr W H A St. John Leeis, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Shahabad.

Mr G K Lyon is appointed to act, until further order's in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Depnty Collectors and is posted to the sudder station of the District of the 24-Pergunnahs being relelved of his present appointment of Officiating Under Secretary to this Government.

Mr E Geoke who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Burdwan Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Midnapore.

Mr H J M Istoeh, who has, recently been appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Burdwan Division and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Burdwan.

Mr A G Chuckerbutty who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and collector in the Dacca Division and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Mymensingh.

Mr F M'Blame, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the covenanted Civil Service is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and collector in the Dacca Division and is posted to the sudder station fo the District of Backergunge.

Mr A P Pennel, who was in 1885 appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Dacca Division and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Dacca.

Mr. R. H. Anderson Assistant Magistrate and Collector is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint Magistrates and Deputy collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Purneah.

Babu Gobind Chunder Bysack, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Chandpore, Tipperah, on leave, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of chittagong.

Mr. A. D. B. Gomes, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, on special duty, is allowed leave for three months under sections 46 and 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave code, with effect from the 1st December next.

Babu Shamadhub Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jehanabad, Hughly, is transferred to the sudder station of that district.

Babu Purno Chuder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hughly, is appointed to have charge of the Jehanabad Sub Division of that district.

Babu Upendro Chunder Mozumdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Julpigori, on leave is transferred to Backergunge and is appointed to have charge of the Patuakhally Sub Division of that District.

# Advertisements.

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441 Price Rs. 1-8. Postage As. 4.

APPLICATION has been this day made to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of Srcmutty Badam Comaree Dassee late of No. 59 Chitpore Road in Celcutta, widow of the late Baboo Nobo Coomar Mullick deceased, to be granted to the Administrator General of Bengal for the time being the sole Executor and Trustee named in the said last Will of the said deceased.

Calcutta, 22nd November 1886. } A. F. N. WATKINS, Attorney.

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2. The solder used in any ornament does, in no case, lower the value of the gold of the ornament, when melted, more than one rupee per tollah.

3. All ornaments purchased at the shop, are received back on deduction of one rupee per tollah for gold and one anna per tollah for silver ornaments; the price refunded being regulated by the market price of gold and silver at the time.

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Bipinvihari Gupta, M. A. Professor Presidency College.

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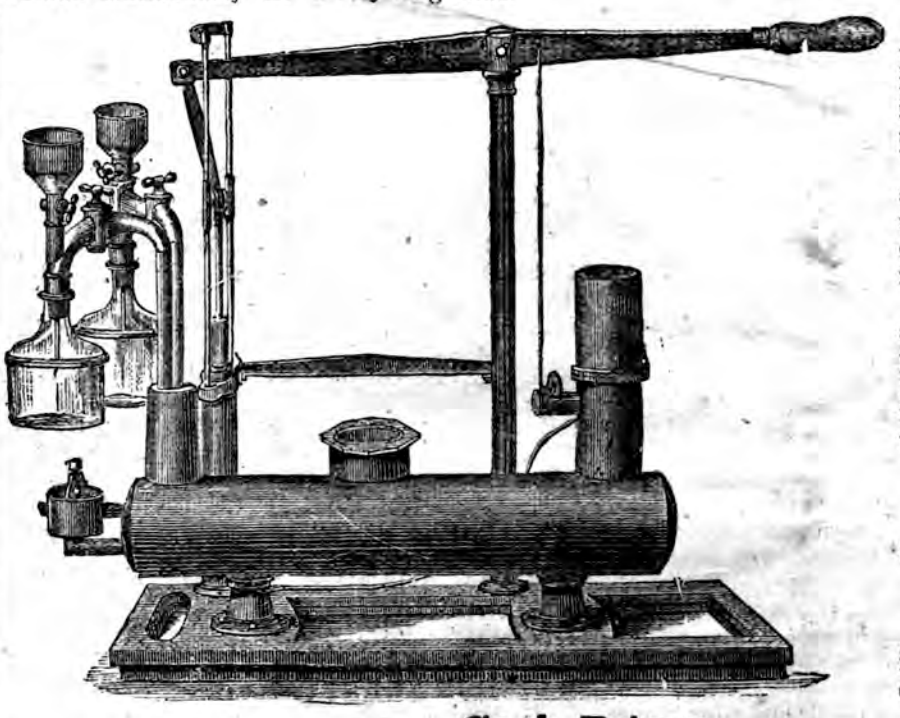

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